Appendix VII
FDC 2003

APPENDIX 5.2.1.

DISINFECTION OF FISH EGGS

Article 5.2.1.1.

Introduction

Although generally effective for decontamination of [egg] surfaces <u>of eyed and newly fertilised eggs</u>, the use of *disinfectants*, such as iodophors, cannot be relied upon to prevent vertical transmission of some bacterial (e.g. *Renibacterium salmoninarum*) and viral pathogens (e.g. infectious pancreatic necrosis virus) that may be present within the <u>eyed and newly fertilised</u> *egg*.

Article 5.2.1.2.

Conditions of use

The pH of the solutions of the iodophor products must be between 6 and 8. At a pH of 6 or less, the toxicity for <u>eyed and newly fertilised</u> *eggs* increases, and at 8 or more, the antiseptic efficacy decreases. It is therefore essential to control the pH, and 100 mg/litre of $NaHCO_3$ must be added to water with a low alkalinity value. It is recommended that the *eggs* be rinsed in fresh water before and after *disinfection*, or that the iodine<u>, after the appropriate contact time</u>, be neutralised with sodium thiosulfate, and that water free from organic matter be used to prepare the iodophor solution. [Generous amounts of this solution should be used and the solution should be replaced when it turns pale yellow and before the colour disappears. One litre of solution at a concentration of 100 mg/litre *disinfectant* will disinfect 2000 salmonid *eggs*.] The contact time at [this] <u>the</u> concentration [should be no more than 30 minutes] <u>of 1 litre of 100 ppm of iodophor solution should not be less than 10 minutes and the solution should be used only once. Additionally, for sanitising newly fertilised salmonid eggs via a water-hardening process with iodophors, the active ingredients should be no less hand 50 ppm, the disinfection period no less than 30 minutes, and the solution should be used only once</u>.

. . .

[ ] deleted